FRANCE IN 1789.

LETTERS FROM AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER. MARIE ANTOINETTE AS SHE LOOKED ON THAT SUN-DAY, JULY 12-THE CAPTURE OF THE BASTILE AND ITS DESTRUCTION BY THE POPULACE-DE LAUNAY'S HEAD-RELEASED PRISONERS - THE KING IN PARIS-PUTTING ON THE COCKAPE.

The personal records left by many men who travelled in France about ninety years ago have been of great service to the historian, and perhaps few documents that survived that extraordinary time have been more highly valued and freely used or accepted with greater confidence. The mass of them is large, and though the publication of them has been scattered along the century each volume has been read with an interest scarcely less than that which at with an interest scarcely less than that which at tended the earliest. There are certain topics which it seems absolutely impossible to exhaust the interest, and this one, no less than Napeleon. Shakespeare and the early days of Christianity, is one of them. Among the English travellers in France at that time was Dr. Edward R gby, who had as companions three other English gen-fomen. The party arrived in Paris on the 7th of July, 1789, remaining until the 19th—dates which cover some of the maining until the 19th—dates which cover some of the most memorable events in the revolutionary period. During his absence Dr. Rigby wrote several letters to his wife and daughters in England, and Lady Eastlake, his daughter by a second wife, has just given them to the world under the title "Dr. Rigby's Letters from

an eager and excited crowd at the first dawn of day.

Newspapes were in great demand, and motley groups
here and there were being addressed by various

speakers. As he entered the square the address of the speakers. As he entered to square the above the Assembly to the King and the spirited debate on the King's answer had just been read. The whole place resounded with pruses of Mirabeau, and the warmest tributes of applause were paid to the Assembly for its firmness. On the morning of Saturday, July 11, Dr. Rigby went to Versailles and entered the Assembly—"glorious signt." He was in time to hear La Fayette make the motion for a declaration of rights, his speech being "short but animated and expressive." In the afternoon of Sunday he and his friends waiked about the para-and cardens belonging to the palace, where they saw many members of the Third Estate in black gowns, conversing apparently with much carnestness. It re-minded him of the Athenian groves filled with phil-osophers. During these walks they chanced to see the King and Queen. To Marie Antoinette he refers as fel-

Nor could we see the splender of the Palace, nor witness the King and Queen going to mass, gazed upon by such a unix of multitade, without adverting in thought to the peculiar situation of the country percent we child the face of Marie Antometic, and not see symptoms of no common auxiety marked on it. The dignity of countermore which, according to various descriptions, formed at an earlier period of her life a most linerating addition to those charms or natural be analysis profusely bestowed on her, angot be said, indeed, to remain, but it had assumed more of the character of secretiv. The forenead was certurated, the evebrous through the secundary and the eyes but hitle obey, and, thraing with secundar cuntron from side to side, discovered, instead of gayety or even screnity, an expression of an perion and care which necessarily abit of much of that beauty for waich she had once with truta been celebrated.

That night the party returned to Paris and found the

forth forbidding that any theatre should be opened in the city that night. Necker, the popular minister, had been a second time dismissed, and was already on his way to Geneva. This had greatly heightened the indig-nation of the people. At the Paiais Royal discussion suddenly a man dressed in a green coat appeared among the crowd, saying the Royal Dragoons had fired on the people in the Tuilcries Gardens, that he himself had been wounded in the leg, and crying: "To arms, Cit-rens!" Cuntile Desmouthrs was there urging the people to be calm. Further testimony proved that the man had teld the truth, and from that moment nothing could restrain the fury of the populace. There were load calls for arms. Gan-shops were ransacked, houses were enfor arms. Guisances were the principal streets were crowded with a timulitious throng armed with guns, swords, pikes, and many other wearons. Soldiers and the mob filled the streets. The ringing of large bells. the glare of torches, shouts, and the firing of arms, gave warning of approaching danger.

Of the determination of the mob to attack the Eastile the party first learned of a Camadian Frenchman whom they met in the crowd in the street. Dr. Rigby smiled at his statement, remembering how the fortress had held out against the army of Henry IV., and "little thinking it would be actually in the hands of the peo-ple before night." During the attack he and his friends

thinking it would be actually in the hands of the people before night." During the attack he and his friends were in a distant part of the city. On returning to the Palais Royal they saw a mob hastening to the piace "with acclamations of an extraordinary kind." As it approached the piace they saw above it a flag, some large keys and a paper elevated on a pole, on which were inscribed the words: "La Bastile est prize et les portes sont ouvertes."

The intelligence of this extraordinary event thus communerated produced an impression upon the crowd really indescribable. A sadden burst of the most frantic joy instantaneously took place; every nossible mode in which the most rapturous feelings of two could be expressed were fisel everywhere exhibited. Shouts and shricks, leaping and embracing, laughter and tears, every sound and every gesture, including even what approached to nervous and hysterical affection, manifested among the promiscuous crowd such as instantaneous and unanimous emotion of extreme gladiness is I should suppose was never before experienced by human beings. We were reconfixed as Englishmen; we were combraced as treemen, "for Frenchmen," and they, "are now free as well as yourselves; henceforward no longer enemies, we are brothers, and war shall never more divide us." We caught the general enthusian, we found in the joyful shouts of liberty; we shook hands most cordially with freed Frenchmen. For myself I shall ever be proud to remember the emotion that was raised in me at the time; never was a scene more intensely interesting, never were my feelings so truly delightful. The crowd passed on to the Palais Royal, and in a few minutes another succeeded. Its approach was also announced by lend and triumphant acclamations; but, as it came neare, we soon perceived a different character, and though bearing additional testimony to the fact reported by the first crowd, the impression by it on the people was of a very different kind. A deep and hollow murmer at once pervaded them, their condition hence expr

At night the party returned to their hotel and on the way heard reports of an attack upon the city by a formicable army under command of the Count d'Artois. Measures were taken to oppose it. Trees were cut down and thrown across the principal approaches to the city, and streets were unpaved that the stones might be carried to the tops of houses and thrown down upon the trees we they assess along. All might the guis were freq to the tops of notes and the first street and the forms and the toesn sounded unceasingly. On the following day Dr. Rigny witnessed "a most affecting spectacle"—the interaction of two unmappy captives from the

Bestile.

One of these was a little, feeble old man. He exhibited an appearance of chidistness and fatuity. He tottered as he walked, and his countenance exhibited little more than the smile of an idiot. The other was a tail and rather robust old man, his countenance and whole figure interesting in the highest degree. He walked upright, with a firm and a steady gant. His hands were folded and turned upward. His face was directed toward the sky, but his eyes were but little open. He had he really been, as I was then told, two and forty years shut up no one of those cells where the light of nearly seen is denied an entrance, it is easy to exposing why high forchead, which, with the crown of his easy to exposing why high forchead, which, with the crown of his ead, was completely baid, but he had a very long beard, and on the back of his head the nair was unusually abundant. It had grown behind to an indescribable length, and not having been combed, as was said, during the long period of his continement, it had become matted together and divided into two long talls, very much resembling the tail of a monkey. These tails, I should suppose, would have nearly reached the ground, but as he walked he supported men on one of his arms.

Dr. Rigby afterward learned that this man was a Count d'Auche, and that the offence on which this long

Onn d'Auche, and that the offence on which this long imprisonment was based had been the writing of a pemphiet against the Jesuits. Of the first of these prisoners Dr. Rigty relates that when the King entered Paris some days later he was placed conspicuously in a window where he could see Louis XVL as he passed, and that when the King appeared he was made to wave his hat, in which had been placed the three-colored cockade. The attention of the people was drawn to the incident, and the coach of the King, either by accident or design, made a pause at that moment, and seemed to force it upon the King to notice the liberated prisoner. Dr. Rigby having missed seeing the capture of the Bastile, was anxious to obtain an accurate account of it. But scarcely two persons agreed in the particulars. "To describe this Siege of the Bastile (thought care and deliberation.

to be one of the most important in history)," says Carlyle, "perhaps transcends the falent of mortals." Dr. Rigby gives the one that seemed to him the most probable, having obtained it from "the most respectable quarter." It is as follows:

probable, having obtained it from "the most respectable quarter." It is as follows:

In the afternoon a little after four, a large body of armed dilizens presented themselves before the citadel with cannon demanding the Governor to surrender. He made a semblance of submission by immediately holstling a flag of truce, and ordering the drawhridge, which communicated with the street, to be let down. The crowd easerly rushed in, and when about 400 of them had entered the fosse, the bridge was instantly drawn up, and some lovable soldiers who were upon its ramparts, and who did the duty of the garrison, fired upon them with cannon shot. This borrid sat of treathery could not but excite the indignation of those who were without. They became infuriated, and their rasp was, with one consent, directed against the drawbridge. Various attempts were made to break the massive chain where supported it, and, at length, camon being pinnted against it, a bail had the good fortune to strike and cut it. The bridge dropped. Acam another crowd impetitionsly pressed in, and when they were within masket reach of the platform where the soldiers and causen were they all fired upon them, and, as if appeared afterward, killed every man who stood at the runs. The Bastile cannon, of course, ceased immediately, and the citizens not knowing the cause apprehended another share, but a tew of the more during scaled the walls and rushed forward to the Governor's nouse. He saw his danger and set fire to his house with a view of obstructing the approach, and endeavored to elude the search of the exasperated chizens by retiring to an obscure part of the principal bunishing. A brave soldier, fearless either of his walls or of the fire which was raging, was the foremost in the enterprise, and gating the interior of the Bastile after a considerable search he found the Governor in a small secret room lying on a sofa almost in a state of his ensability. He dragged him out and brought him to the populace, where he soon fell a sacridee to their fury. His

the world under the title "Dr. Rigby's Letters from France, etc., in 1789" (Scribber & Welford). More than two-thirds of the volume pertains to France in general—the condition of the country and personal experience in fravel through it—and its chief interest lies in a single letter sixty-five pages long narrating the events of the tweive days passed in Paris.

Dr. Rigby and his friends had not been long in Paris when they saw that the centre of all political intelligence was the Palais Royal. The earliest communications from the National Assembly, then sitting at Versailles, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsgence was the Palais Royar.

tions from the National Assembly, then sitting at Vertions from the National Assembly, then sitting at Vergales, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsballes, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsballes, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsballes, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsballes, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsballes, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsballes, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsballes, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsballes, arrived there, and it was there, also, that newsballes, arrived there, and it was the plan of the building," complains Carlyle. The party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but produced led them to decline it. A gentleman whom they knew was captain of the armed bourgeous who were to mount guard winds its walls. He offered to were to mount guard winds its walls. He offered to the party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but party had an opportunity to enter the fortr ss, but as the plan of the building," complains Carlyle. The but, as the plan of the building, complains Carlyle. The but, as the plan of the building, complains Carlyle. The but, as the plan of the building, complains Carlyle. The but, as the plan of the building, complains Carlyle. The but, as the plan of the building, complains Carlyle. The but, as the plan of the building, complains Carlyle. were to mount guard which its walls. He offered to take them in with almos a part of the guard, but it had neen necessary for them to carry muskets and to re-main within a certain number of hours. Tacy reflected that should any studies alarm take piace, it would be a little awkward for four Englishmen to be found carry-ing arms in the Bostle. On the day following the fall of the castle they paid a visit to the Morgie where were piaced the bodies of some of these who had perished in the engagement. Of this seene Dr. Right says: the engagement. Of this scene Dr. Righy says:

Town Hall. On their way they suffered many indigit ties but they had no trouble in satisfying the mathird time that they were proper person-t lowed to depart. Wearled, however, with so many an noyances, they decided to abandon the attempted d arture and remain in Paris, awaiting the approach of better times. By so doing, they had an opportunity to see the King enter the city on the following Friday, July 17. Of that day Dr. Rigby says:

17. Of that day Dr. Rigby says:

The countenance of the King was little marked with schesibility, and his general appearance by no means the feated alarm. He was necessioned to throw his head very much back on his shoulders, which by ooliging him to look upward, gave a kind of stupped character to his countenance by increasing the apparent breadth of his face, and by preventing that variation of expression which is produced by looking about. He received neither marks of appalates not insuit from the populace, unless their silence be construct into a negative sort of disrespect. Nor were any insuits shown to the noblesse or cierzy, except in the instance of the Archbashop of Paris, a very tall this men. He was very much lessed. He looked a great deal agitated, and whether he had a leaden eye or not. I know not, but it certainly loved the ground. The warm and enthusantic applicate or the people was reserved for the Tiers Etats. "Viven to The Enter the Tiers Etats. "Viven to The Enter the Tiers Etats." Vive to Liberté!" were londy iterated as they passed. The King went to the librid de Ville, and was received by Monsieur Bailly, who, I think had been chosen Mayor. He attempted an answer, or rather an aderess to the people, but he was embairmased, and either Bailly, or some other person who stood man, said something for him; after which, as an outward and visible accianation of Vite le Rois! The reat of the day was spent in festive and trumphant gayery.

The letter in which the foregoing incidents are received was written and a Paris but at Geneva, and

The letter in which the foregoing incidents are re-corded was written not at Paris, but at Geneva, and bears date August 11. Dr. Rigby and his triends suc-ceeded in leaving Paris on July 19, two days after the King's entry, and proceeded to Geneva by way of Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, Turin and the Mont Cenis. Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, Turin and the Anon Cenar-Letters from these latter places and short ones ad-dressed to his friends at home while he was in Paris give singular evidence of how little he realized the ex-tent of the suffering in France and the awful portent of the uprising he had seen. On Monday morning, July 13, he assures them he is "perfectly safe and quite out of harm's way," and on Thursday, the day after his turbe attempt to leave Paris, he has received "no other futile attempt to leave Paris, he has received "no other inconvenience from the present unhappy state of Paris than being delayed a few days longer than he pro-posed," and "there is every reason to believe all danger is over from this time." Contrary to the well-known statements of most historians of the Revolution, based in many instances on the valuable testimony of Arthur Young, Dr. Rigby found the rural population of France singularly happy and prosperous. On the road to Paris from Caists what most impressed bim in the country was its "astonishing formity." He went through a tract of seventy miles, and "will venture to say there tract of seventy miles, and "will venture to say there was not a single acre but what was in a state of the highest cultivation." The crops were "great beyond any conception he ceuld have had of them—thousands and ten thousands of acres of wheat superior to any which can be produced in England; onts extraordinarily large." Again, he has passed through "a most delightful country." the cultivation of which is indeed merciable." In a distance of 200 miles has not seen "an inch but what was highly cultivated and fertile." From Dijon to Lyons his impressions are the same. "What a charming country this for people of small fortunes! a few hundreds a year would be here a most capital meome." Again, be confesses to a "acately of provisions," but says the harvest has begun in most of provisions," but says the harvest has begun in most parts of France, and is over in the south, where it has been "a most plentiful one." Another remark. "On the roads, to the very edge where the travellers' wheels pass, and on the hills to the very summit may be seen the effects of human industry " is a striking picture of what will most impress the traveller to-day in Southern France. Dr. Rigby, as appears from many passages in his letters, had a warm regard for the French people and freely owns his regret at the English feeling toward them. Moreover, he travelled rapidly—on one occasion seventy miles in a day—and had little chance to see be

LITERARY NOTES.

Carlyle's disparagement of the historical position of Hampden, Eliot and Pym in contrast with Cromwell is quoted by a writer in *The Cologne Gazette*, who compares Dr. Delbilick to Pym and Hismarck to Cromwell.

The sale of the late M. Viollet le Duc's library in Paris has attracted a large crowd of purchasers. A sumptuous Dictionary of French Architecture of the Tenth and Sixteenth Centuries fetched 2,600 francs, about \$520; white a work on French furniture of the Carlovingtan period brought 1,000 francs. Several other books on architecture sold for 300 francs each.

Henry Ashworth, who died a fortnight ago in Florence, was one of the founders of the Auti-Corn-Law League and became its historian. His remnins will no doubt be taken to his native land, but a correspondent of The Standard of London suggests that if they were to have rested in any country save his own, they might filly have been interred in the Protestant cemetery of that Florence respecting which Cobden, when address-ing a body of Florentines, declared that no free trader ing a body of Florentines, accurate that in the trans-could tread its streets without a feeling akin to that which the Roman Catholic entertains on entering Rome, which the Mahometan pligrim is moved by when he first beholds Mecca, and which thrills through the neutr of the Caristian when he first gazes on Jeru-

The Camoens tercentennial celebration, if the day, continues to-day, and will close to-morrow. The festival comprises the publication of new and accurate editions of the "Lushad," and of critical commentaries on both it and the minor poems of Camoens. At Oporto on both it and the minor joems of Camoens. At Operio an edition of hity-two copies of a very rich and accurate reprint of the second edition will appear, as will also an edition giving a thorough monity into the bistory of the text. At Lisbon a samptions edition will be published, besides a new edition of the Latan translation. The Viscount Juromenha, under whose muriticence one of the finest editions of Camoen's complete works has been under aken, will have ready the seventh and final volume of the work. Several editions will also be published in Brazil and other countries.

Matthew Arnold, in the introduction to Mr.

Matthew Arnold, in the introduction to Mr. Ward's "English Poets" (Macmillan & Co.), says of

nam's Bons'. It will be collect the "Spayten Dat

DR. JOHN HALL ON CHURCH FAIRS AND "FUNNY" MINISTERS.

From the State Journal, Medison, Wie,
The course should be paid for outright. This saves a great deal of subsequent trouble a disparationing, on the part of congregations. How much we hear, these days, of Mattha Washington teaparties, concerts, sensational lectures, and grab-bag performances, brought sometimes into the very house of God itself, to get rad of these building encumbrances. When the Jews build a temple they did it with the money in their hands; none of the grand sacred piles of olden days were the preducts of church fairs, or were hampered with charch debts. Imagine the Femple at Jerusalem plastered all over with placards and notices like this:

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bounding!

The proceeds to be avoied to paying off the debt on the bounding!

How ridiculous all this seems. Yet this is what is being done every day in our land and generation. It is undimilled, it is ungodly. Let your church be paid for from the start—not in noriginges based on the recepts of future church shows, but in easi; let not a debt be hung around the need of a congregation from the start, to hamper and to thiwart it, turn which way it may.

For the consciously-funny preacher, Dr. Hall said, he had no sympathy. He did not like the breed, He could not tolerate the man who turned bufforn in the Lord's pulpin and cracked deliberate jokes to raise laughter in the congregation—the sensational minister who preferred to raise any exertement but that of retigion. He had himself often been called upon to be present at surgical operations in the hungalities; and as he had watched the surgeons probe a wound for hours, close upon the vital parts; when a half-inch ship either way would be instant death to the patient, his admiration for the profession had grown into awe. If the surgeon, however, at so serious a moment engaged in such soleinn business, had chaffed and joked, he shought he comit have haded him, in like solein husiness is the naturator engaged, in product the hearts of the people, to bring to them hie and heal their wounds in the baim of the how spirit; he who chaff when engaged in so awful a duty, is indeed a scoffer. A clown in the pulpit has mixtaken his field for operations.

From Chambers's Journal.

I will now conclude with an account of June, the most singular dog I ever knew. When we were in Staffordshire, some years since, a female puppy was given to one of my daughters. She was a month old when we brought he houre. She was a month old when we brought he houre. She was parity of the hour and Lyme Hall mastiff breed, and develaged into an animal of rare heauty. Her color was a light golden orows, with jet black muzzle and a little white upon her throat. Her ever were large and lustrous, resembling a fawn's. When she came to us we had a kitten, to which she attached hersel, and they were constant companions until the little creature was accidentally killed. Some time after this she saw a cat and ran up to play with it. But puss flew at Juno and scratched her severely on the ear. She never forget this, waited her opportunity, and killed it. From that time all cats were doomed that she could lay hold of, and our back yard, which had been much infested by them, was kept clear of their presence for years.

Juno soon became so completely identified with as that she did not care to associate with any other dogs. She was a most affectionate and loving creature to us all, and also formed strong attachments to various friends.

She was remarkable as a watch-dog; indeed she become quite "a terror to evidences." We felt quite secure from burglars, though the busces of many in our neighborhood were altacked. She never barked unnecessarily. When the care was

left open for the early-morning men to empty the ssh-pit, it was quite sufficient to tell her so before retiring for the night, and then she never uttored a sound. Her sense of smell was so keen that it was impossible to administer any medicine to her. Once only was this done, and it required such severe measures that those who witnessed the scene in the yard of the veterinary surgeon have never longotten it. One Summer she was very unwell, suffering from an eruption of the skim—we supposed from a fight she had had with a cat. It occurred to me that ripe pears would do her good. She ate them with a thorough relish; and in the course of three weeks she was completely cured.

Her love for me was very great, though it was to her master she evinced the deepest devotion. When he was absent from home, she would eagerly watch for the postman, and fetch to me her master's letter without touching any otner. I had a severe illness, and while confined to the house she was my constant companion. One day I was very depressed, and had been weeping. She came to me, looked into my face, whined, natted me with her paw, and licked my hand. Seeing this had no effect in drying my tears, she smatched my handkerchief and ran away with it to the other end of the room. When she saw me smiling, she came slowly back again, and after a little coaxing returned it to me. Though so brave and fearless, she was highly nervous, and suffered dreadfully in a thunderstorm. If I were mar her, see would hind her bead in the foldes of my dress. When alarmed, her face perceptibly paied. We saw a remarkable instance of this one day when my hinsband returned from a functor. Juno, hearing his voice, as usual ran to meet him; but started back as it in horror when she saw him with a long black silk has band, and a scarf of the same material across hes shoulders. Her color-left her, and it was some minutes before she recovered.

It has often been to me a matter of inquiry how much of reasoning power as distanguished from instanct is to be found in animals.

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